Table P-4. Management Factors for the United States and the IPCC Default Values

| - | IPCC default | U.S. factor |
|--|--------------|-------------------|
| Land-Use Change | | |
| Cultivated ¹ | 1 | 1 |
| General Uncultivated ^{1,2} | 1.4 | $1.3 (\pm 0.04)$ |
| Set-Aside ¹ | 1.25 | $1.2 (\pm 0.03)$ |
| Improved Pasture Lands ³ | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Wetland Rice Production ³ | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Tillage | | |
| Conventional Till | 1 | 1 |
| Reduced Till | 1.05 | $1.02 (\pm 0.03)$ |
| No-till | 1.1 | $1.13 (\pm 0.03)$ |
| Input | | |
| Ĺow | 0.9 | $0.94 (\pm 0.01)$ |
| Medium | 1 | 1 |
| High | 1.1 | $1.074(\pm 0.03)$ |

^T Factors in the IPCC documentation (IPCC/UNEP/OECD/IEA 1997) were converted to represent changes in soil organic carbon storage from a cultivated condition rather than a native condition.

² Default factor was higher for aquic soils at 1.7, but the U.S. analysis showed no significant differences between aquic and non-aquic soils and so a single U.S. factor was estimated for all soil types.

³ A U.S. specific factor was not estimated for land or management leading to additional carbon storage because of few studies addressing the impact of legume mixtures, irrigation, or manure applications for pasture lands in the United States, or the impact of wetland rice production in the United States.